

1198. a. 10

THE
HISTORY
Of the
KINGDOME
OF
PORTUGAL;

With a Description thereof, and
it's Original and Growth:

*As also it's Conquest by Philip
the II. King of Spain.*

With it's Restauration under *John*
the IVth, Father of *Alphonso*
the VIth, now KING.

By a Person of Quality.



LONDON;

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R E A D E R,

Here present unto thee
in this following History,
the whole State, and
various Fortunes of the Kingdome
of Portugal: In which, though
briefly, yet exactly are delineated
the changes and vicissitudes of
the Lusitanian Affaires; and
wherein likewise is represented a
People so zealous of their Princes
Interest, as is not to be parallel'd
in these later Ages. I dare say,
though you have seen and read
many Relations, yet not any where-
in there is such a Concentrication
of all Concernments to a Nation
as in this. And also you will finde
A. 2. some

*Some notable Remarques concern-
ing the Kingdom of Spain, wor-
thy observation. Now as this
Discourse so full of choice Variety,
hath yielded me pleasure in the
collecting; so, I question not but
that it will afford thee a suitable-
nesse of satisfaction and delight in
the Reading. Vale.*

*Pag. 10. lin. 3. after Throne, read
The said Alphonso Henry following.*



The Genealogie of the **KINGS** of Portugal, from the beginning of that Kingdom unto this present.

Anno **H**enry of Lorrain, Ne-
1099. phew to the Earle of
Burgundy, and born at Beçanson,
married Teresa, the Daughter of
Alphonso the 6th King of Castile and
Leon, with whom he had in Dowry
the Earldome of Portugal, and go-
verned as Earl with great honour and
renown

12. Yeares

1139. I. Alphonso Henry his
Son governed as Earl of Portugal 28.
yeares, and was this year honoured
with the title of King of Portugal, by
the Sovereigns of Castile and Leon,
for his gallant demeanour shown in
the Battel of Ourique, where five Ma-
humetan

humetan Kings with an Army of
400000. men, were by his valour and
conduct overthrown; and the same
Title confirmed on him by Alexander
the 6. Pope, & reigned King 45. Y.

1184. II. Sanches the first son
of Alphonso Henry reigned 28. Y.

1212. III. Alphonso the 2. son
of Sanches 11.

1223. IV. Sanches 3. son of Al-
phonso 2. 34.

1257. V. Alphonso the 3. Bro-
ther of Sanches 2. 22.

1279. VI. Dennis the son of
Alphonso 3. 48.

1325. VII. Alphonso 4. the son
of Dennis 32.

1357. VIII. Pedro son of Al-
phonso 4. 10.

1367. IX. Ferdinando the son
of Pedro, the last King of the lawfull
issue of Henry of Lorain 18.

1384. X. John the base son of
Pedro 48.

1433. XI. Edward the son of
John

John, and of the Lady Philip of Lan-
caster 5.

1438. XII. Alphonso the 5. son
of Edward 43.

1481. XIII. John 2. son of
Alphonso 5. 14.

1495. XIV. Emanuel the Ne-
phew of Edward, by his son Ferdi-
nand Duke of Visio 26.

1521. XV. John 3. son of E-
manuel. 38.

1557. XVI. Sebastian the Ne-
phew of John 3. by his son Don John,
who was unfortunately slain in the
field of Alcazar in Africa 21.

1578. XVII. Henry the Car-
dinal, son of King Emanuel, the last
of the male issue of Henry of Lor-
rain 2.

1580. XVIII. Philip the 2.
of Spain, and first of Portugal, son of
Charles King of Castile, and the 5.
Emperour of that name, and of the
Lady Isabel his wife; Daughter of
Emanuel 18.

1598.

1598. XIX. Philip the 3. of Spain, and 2. of Portugal

1621. XX. Philip the 4. of Spain, and 3. of Portugal; during his Reign the Portugueses weary of the Spanish Government, chose for their King

1640. XXI. John Duke of Bragance, son of Theodosius, son of Katherine, daughter of Prince Edward, Son of Emanuel King of Portugal, who was in the year aforesaid proclaimed King by the Title of John the fourth, King of Portugal, Algarves, Africa, Arabia, India, Brasile, and the Isles of Terceras, &c.

1656. XXII. Alphonso the 6. now King of Portugal.

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The History of the
K I N G D O M E
O F

P O R T U G A L,

From it's Original to this present.

Portugal is a part of Spain, lying upon the furthest borders of the Ocean. It bordereth upon the East, with the Kingdome of Castile upon the West, with the great Ocean, upon the North with Gallicia, and towards the South with the Atlantick Sea, and Andalu-

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zia. It contains in circuit 850. miles, whereof 400. run along the seashoar; the rest is main land, which maketh it in form long and narrow. It hath in it 18. Cities, with many great villages & Castles, in number above 470. Three of these Cities have *Archbishopricks*, *Braga*, *Lisbone* & *Euora*, whereof the first is Lord both spiritual and temporal; nine have their Bishopricks, *Coimbra*, *Lamego*, *Visco*, *Porto*, *Miranda*, *Portalegre*, *Guardo*, *Leiria*, and *Eluas*; the other five remain without dignity, and those are *Braganza*, *Tavira*, *Lagos*, *Faro*, and *Silves*. These last four be in the Kingdome of *Algarves*, whereof one Bishop hath the title. It is watered with many Rivers, of which two are most famous,

famous, *Tagus* and *Duero*: the first runneth by the walls of *Lisbone*, and at six or seven miles Distance payeth his tribute to the Ocean, the other by the City of *Porto* doth the same. From their mouthes unto the City there are no Rivers, but as it were armes and bosomes of the Sea; and most assured and capable ports for many great ships, which may sail far up against the stream, but farther in that of *Lisbone*, then the other; whereas many great vessels pass 15. or 20. miles beyond the City. Besides these two ports, twenty miles from *Lisbone* towards the South is *Setuval*, which hath a port capable of many ships. And in *Algarves* is *Tavira*, *Lagos*, and *Villeneuve*, which three are of a reasonable

capacity. *Lisbone* is their principal City, on which the whole Realm depends, and is very populous, by the reason of the temperate situation, being distant from the *Aequinoctial* 39. degrees. A great part of this realm was sometimes united to the Crown of *Castile*; but in the year 1099. *Alphonfus* the sixth King of *Castile* gave that part which lyeth Northward in marriage with *Therasia* his bastard Daughter, to *Henry* Nephew to the Earl of *Burgundy*, born at *Beçanson*, who coming out of *France* with Count *Raymond* of *Tholouze* his Uncle, who was after Earl of *Gallicia*, went to the warres, which the *Castilians* made against the *Moors* which possessed *Spain*. *Portugal* was then

then obscure, poor and restrained within streight limits. This *Henry* govern'd it by the title of Earl for the space of 12. yeares; yet *Alphonse Henry* son and Heir both to the fortunes and virtues of this first Earl, did greatly augment it by his valiant Exploits, taking many places from the *Moors* by fine force, against whom having won a great victory in a pitched field, 1139. viz. when made General of the *Portugal* Army, he encountred five *Mahumetan* Kings, commanding an Army of four hundred thousand *Moors*; which Legion of Locusts were put to flight by his courage and conduct, and became the first Trophies of this valiant Worthy. He was proclaimed King by his soul-

diers in a place called *Campo d' Ourique*. Which said Title was with great honour settled upon him by the Sovereigns of *Castile* and *Leon* for his gallant Demeanour shown in that Battel. (He had governed before the assumption of this Title twenty seven yeares as Earl of *Portugal*) after he was crowned King, he reigned 45. yeares with great honour and renown. The King, after the atchievement of so glorious a Battel, made it his endeavour to exhibit himself, *Tam Artibus quam Armis, ex uirisque Caesarum*, and out of an infinite love to his Countrey, which he earnestly desired to keep free from the vassalage of other Nations, and to perpetuate the Royal Line of the Native *Portugueses*,
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convented that memorable Assembly of the Three Estates of *Portugal* in the Citie of *Lamigo*, where were enacted many Laws, which they justly account their Fundamentals, as unalterable as those of the *Aedes* and *Persians*, made Sacred by the observation of them both by Prince and People, to the holy tye of which they all oblig'd their Faith; these Laws are the ground on which, and from whence may be ratified & easily justified the undoubted Title of the now King of *Portugal*.

First, it was enacted, that his Son, and Grand-son, and so forward, should reign after him *in secula seculorum*, but if the King have only Daughters, the Eldest should be Queen after her Fa-
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ther, upon condition she be married to a Native of *Portugal*, and that he be a Nobleman, who shall not take upon him the name of a King, untill he hath a Son born, nor wear a Crown on His head, nor take the right hand of his Wife.

But that which here is to be insisted on, is the last clause which is faithfully transcribed out of the said Laws.

Sit ista Lex in sempiternum, quod Prima Filia Regis accipiat maritum de Portugale, ut non veniat regnum ad extraneos; & si casaverit cum Principe extraneo, non sit Regina: quia nunquam volumus nostrum Regnum ire de Portugalensibus qui nos sua fortitudine Reges fecerunt, sine adiutorio

rio alieno, per suam fortitudinem & cum sanguine suo.

Let it be a Law for ever, that the King's eldest Daughter marry a Native of *Portugal*, that so the Crown may never descend to strangers; and in case she should marry a Prince that is a stranger, let her not be Queen: for we will never have our Kingdome goe out of the Race of the *Portugals*, who have made us King's by their own Valour, without forreign assistance, by their own valour, and with the effusion of their own bloud.

This Law was put in execution after the death of *Ferdinando*, the ninth King of that Race; for *Donna Beatrice* his Daughter, being married to a forreign Prince,

was excluded, and King *John* the First though illegitimate was advanced to the Throne. And following his victory, wonne *St. Aram* and *Lisbone*, and had the title of King confirmed by Pope *Alexander* the Fourth, for a small Tribute. His Successors *Alphonse* the Third who was Brother to *Sanches* the Second, both Sonnes of *Alphonse* the second Son of *Sanches* the first Son of the foresaid *Alphonse Henry*, did no lesse augment it by another means. For having before his coming to the Crown married with *Matilda* Countess of *Bouloigne* in *Picardie* being now in possession of the Realm, put her away and took to Wife *Beatrice* bastard Daughter to *Alphonse* the Tenth King of *Castile*.

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firmamed the Wife to have in Dowry with her the Kingdome of *Algarues*. So as their limits being extended as they be at this present, they began after they had subdued the *Moors*, to war with the Kings of *Castile*; since which time they did not remain idle, but under *John* the First, at the perswasion of *Henry* his Son they wonne much honour in *Mauritania Tingitana*, where they became masters of *Ceuta*, *Tanger*, and *Arzila*. By reason of these events they extend their hopes yet farther, so as the Islands of *Madera*, not far distant, and the *Terceras* lying from *Lisbone* 850. miles, in the 40. degree of Latitude, were by them discovered, and peopled.

And not yet content, they began

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gan to coast *Africk* running along for many years, untill that coming to the other Hemisphere, they discovered all *Ethiopia*. And although *Alphonso* the Fifth renewed the war against the *Spaniard*, yet did they not discontinue their navigation; but in the end having made peace with the Catholick King *Ferdinand*, 1419. they had more leasure, to think of their new conquest. By these means the Realm was much strengthened, both with people & wealth; but much more encreased when as *Ferdinand* and *Isabell* King and Queen of *Castile*, expelled the *Jews* out of their Dominions, being then in great numbers: they agreed with *John* the Second Successour to *Alphonse* the

the Fifth, paying eight Duckats for every person to enter into his countrey, upon condition to depart at a certain time prefixed, and that the King should appoint them shipping to transport them. Upon these conditions there entred about 20000. Families; the time of their departure being expired, many remained slaves, others unwilling to depart or to lose their goods, were baptised; So as under the name of new Christians, the greatest part remained in *Portugal* unknown, being undistinguished, and allied for money, with some Noble men of the Countrey, they laboured to be admitted for Citizens. Since in the Reign of *Emanuel* the 14. King, they continued their Navigation.

vigation with great fervency. His predecessors having many years coasted along *Africk*, they built a Fort at *Argin*, took the Islands of *Hesperides*, which now are called *Cape-vert*, fortified the Castle of *S. George* in *Ethiopia*, which they call *Mina*: discovered the Princes Island, and that of *S. Thomas*, which lyeth perpendicularly under the Equinoctial. And passing further they entred into League with the Realms of *Congo* and *Angola*, all *Moore*s, having passed the great Cape of *Buena Esperanza*, and the Island of *St. Laurence* right against it upon the main lands they became lords of *Soffala*, *Mozambique* & *Melinde*. In the time of the said *Emanuel*, they passed the mouth of the Red sea, trafficking

sicking at *Socotra* and *Calalicate*, they did run through the *Persian* gulph, and having passed the mouth of the river *Indus*, they entred into *India*: where first by traffick, and after by force, they landed at *Calicut* *Cochin* and other places thereabouts, but more strongly then any other place, under the conduct of *Alphonso Albuquerque* a famous Captain at *Goa* (a small Island in the Realm of *Accen*, neer unto the Countrey of *Idalcan*) the which is now a City with an Archbishoprick chief of that State, where the Viceroy maketh his ordinary aboad. They have gone along that Coast building small fortresses, & having turned back to the mouth of the said Gulph, they became Masters of the Isle of *Ormuz*,

Ormuz, and along that coast have conquered the Cities of *Chaul*, *Damane*, *Bazain*, and *Diu*. Upon the point of the coast of *Malabar* (which they call the *Cape of Comery*) turning towards the gulph of *Ganges* they have traffick and fortresses in the Isle of *Zeilan*, which some take to be the ancient *Taprobana*, where groweth the best Cinnamon. And having passed the said gulph to the *East* and the mouth of *Ganges*, they discovered the other coast, at the point whereof, which the ancients call the golden *Chersonesus*, they became Lords of the Town of *Malaca*, 25. miles from the great Island of *Sumatra*, held also of some for *Taprobana*. And passing further not only by their

Traffick

Traffick in the Realm of *Pegu*, and other Countries in the firm Land, but also by their Navigation they have discovered the greater and lesser *Iava*, the Kingdome of *China*, the great Sea of the Isles of *Molucques*, from whence come all the Cloves and Nutmegs, and the Isle of *Japan*. They have also in the time of *Emanuel* conquered, (opposite to *Ethiopia*, and the Cape of *Buena Esperanza*,) the Province which they call *S. Croix*, commonly called *Brasil*, joyning to *Peru*, running 1500. miles in length; yet stretching not far into the main Land, They have divided it into eight *Captainships*, and have in a manner given it to those that did conquer it, reserving to the King the greatest part

part of the jurisdiction. And although for a time it did seem of small profit, so as the Criminal Iudges of *Portugal* did and doe yet still, confine and banish thither Thieves and Murtherers, and such like malefactors; yet being fertile it is greatly inhabited, so as at this day there are great dwellings, and many buildings for sugars. The principal towns be the *Bay of All saints*, and *Pernambuc*. *Emanuel* being possessed of so large an Empire, had his felicity increased also in the multitude of his children. This man had three wives; of the first, which was *Isabel*, Daughter to *Ferdinand* King of *Castile*; widow to *Alphonso*, son to *Iohn* the second of *Portugal*; he had no other children (for she dyed

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in child birth) but *Michael*, who dyed in the cradle; who had been, as they say, the cornerstone to unite it and *Spain* together. But by his death the *Portugals* lost the Kingdomes of *Castile* and *Arragon*, whereof *Emanuel* & *Isabel* his wife were sworn Princes, the issue male of the bloud royal being extinct in *Castile*. His second wife which was *Mary* sister to *Isabel* the daughter of the said *Ferdinando*, brought him many children, viz. six sonnes, and two daughters; *Isabel* was married to *Charles* the fifth Emperour, *Beatrice* to *Charles* the third Duke of *Savoy*; *Iohn* did inherit the Kingdomes, *Lewis* dyed without marrying, leaving behind him *Anthony* his bastard son, who

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was after *Prior of Crato*, and pretended to the Crown. *Ferdinand* deceased without heirs, so did *Alphonse* who was Cardinal, called by the title of *S. Blase*, and *Henry* Cardinal by the title of *Quatre Coronas*, this outlived all the rest, and succeeded *Sebastian*. *Edward* married *Isabel* daughter to *James* Duke of *Bragance*; by whom he had *Mary*, which afterwards was married to *Alexander Farnese* Prince of *Parma*, and *Katharine*, wife to *John* Duke of *Bragance*; he had likewise a son, which being born after the death of his father was likewise called *Edward*; this is he, who disfavoured by King *Sebastian* dyed at *Euora* in the year 1576. Of his third wife which was *Leonora* daughter to King

King *Philip* the first of *Castile*, Arch. Duke of *Austria*, who was after married to *Francis* the first, King of *France*; he had none but *Charles*, who dyed young; and *Mary*, who being about 56. yeares old, dyed a Maid at *Lisbone*, 1578. But returning to *John*. the third son of the second wife, who succeeded *Emanuel* in the Kingdome, 1521. He contracted Marriage with *Katherine*, sister to the Emperour *Charles* the fifth, and had issue *Mary*, who after was the first wife of *Philip* the second, King of *Castile*; from whom issued *Charles*, who dyed young. The same *John* and *Katherine* had many male children, which died young, one only out-lived the rest, named *John*; who as some

lay

say dyed young with excessive love of his wife, sister to the said *Philip*, leaving her great with child; who was after delivered of *Sebastian*, who succeeded his grandfather in the Diademe. 1557. This Prince, being very young, strong of body, very valiant, and fondly desirous to eternize his Name, by feats of War in the twentieth year of his age, began to put his resolution in practice, contriving a War against the *Indians*, but being diverted by his kinsmen and Nobles, from the voyage to the *Indies*, they laid before him another project, (the better to dissuade him) which was to annoy the *Moores* in *Mauritania Tingitana*, which he approved, and put in execution, pre-

pretending the end of his voyage to be the restoring of *Muley Mahomet* chased out of his Kingdome, by his Unkle *Muley Moluc*; he passed into *Africk*, with most of his Nobility, and a great Army, where in a pitched field at *Alcazar*, he was slain, his Nobility captivated, and his Army utterly disconfited. This Battell was famous by the death of three Kings, 7. Aug. 1578. *Sebastian* was slain in the Fight, *Muley Mahomet*, in his flight hastily passing the River *Muca-* was drowned.

Muley Moluc died of a natural disease in the time of the battell.

But many of the *Portugals* are of opinion that this *Sebastian* was not killed, but that for shame and sorrow returning not home he wandered from place to place

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place, and at last was found and
avowed at *Venice*. And from
thence carried ~~to Venice~~ where
he was kept three dayes & three
nights in a dark Dungeon, with-
out any sustenance, but a knife
and an halter: brought into
Spain by the King's command,
where at last he dyed. A man
in whom so many circumstances
met to make up a truth, that the
very *Spaniards* use to say, that
either he was the true *Sebastian*,
or else the Devil in his likeness.
This valiant and unfortunate
Sebastian, being thus unhappily
taken away, the old Cardinal
Henry took the reines into his
own hands, which he held about
a year and half. In which space
many made claim to the succe-
sion. The Catholick King *Philip*

the

Kingdome of Portugal. 25
the Second put himself formost,
being born of *Isabell* the eldest
Daughter of *Emanuel*. *John Duke*
of *Bragance* challenged the
Realm as the right of *Katherine*
his Wife, alledging that he was
nearer unto the succession, then
the Catholick King, being
(although a woman) daugh-
ter to the said *Edward*, Bro-
ther to the said *Isabell*. And
that by the fundamental Law of
Portugal, made in the Conven-
tion at *Lamego*, which both
Prince and People were sworn
to observe; none could chal-
lenge the Crown of *Portugal* but
himself. That Law excluding
the Females from succession to
the Crown, if not married to a
Native *Portugal*. *Alexander*
the Prince of *Parma*, Sonne to

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Octavius

Octavius Farnesse did pretend it for his eldest Son *Raimundus*, as male, issued from *Mary* the eldest Daughter to the said *Edward*, Sister to the said *Katherine*. *Emmanuel Phillibert* Duke of *Savoy* although Son to *Beatrice*, youngest Sister to the Catholick King, said King, did not yet leave off his pretensions, but with greater modesty. The peoples pretension was not unconsidered, for that the Issue male of their King failing, they pretended the election to belong to them, they grounded it, that women did never succeed; but in an interregnum, a woman was excluded and *John* the First, King of *Portugal* chosen by the people. The pretention of *Katherine de Medici*

dices Queen-mother of *France*, was likewise fortified with lively reasons by her Embassadours: the ground was, That when as *Sanches* the Second reigned in *Portugal*, whom they called *Capello* for the habit he used, *Alphonse* his Brother married with *Matilda* then Countesse of *Burgundy* in *Picardy*, and that after by the weaknesse of *Sanches*, the people with the consent of Pope *Honorius* the Third, called in *Alphonse* to be Tutor and Governor of the Realm, and although at his coming he did but usurp, yet soon after, the King dying without heirs, the Earl did lawfully inherit the Crown, having had before by his *French* Wife some Children, who understood her Husband to be King, and

not to return any more to *Bulloign*: she went to him into *Portugal*, but for that *Alphonse* now King did treat a Marriage in *Castile*, to have the Kingdome of *Algarves* in dower, as he after had, she was neither seen nor received by him; The Queens Embassadors therefore inferred, that all the Kings which had succeeded him, and his children, had as bastards unjustly usurped, and that the Kingdome ought to return by direct line, to the heir of the lawfull children of *Alphonse* and the Countess of *Bulloign*, whom they said to be the Queen *Katherine* of *Medices* Daughter to *Lawrence* of *Medices*, and *Magdalen* of *Bulloign* the only remainder in direct Line of that house; and heir to

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the County, the which although she did not then possesse, being incorporate by the Kings of *France*, as a matter of importance seated upon the limits of *Flanders* and *England*; yet they gave unto the Queen in recompence the Earldome of *Loranguet* which she enjoyed. Lastly, *Anthony*, Prior of *Crato*, son of *Lewis* who, was brother to the King *Henry*, sought the Crown, saying he was legitimate; and that this opinion of Bastardie was only fixt, and dropt as an Aspersion upon him to put him in an incapacity of intitling himself to the Diadem of *Portugal*. But King *Henry* being desirous to prefer the title of *Katharine* of *Bragance*, pronounced him illegitimate,

and when he appealed to the Pope, a second sentence passed against him, whereby he was deprived not onely of title, but of all honours, and commodities, and banished the Countrey. After which King *Philip* wrought over King *Henry* to his devotion, by the means of his Confessor; corrupted the Nobility with rewards, & promises, by the ministry of the Duke of *Offuna*, and *Christopher de Mera* his Ambassadors; and transported many thousands of old souldiers out of *Italy*, *Germany*, and *Flanders* into *Spain*, 1580, to be ready for all occasions against *Portugal*; which in the year following he had occasion to employ: for King *Henry* dying, and the goverment of the

Realm

Realm by the appointment of the Estates and the King in his life time, being settled in the hands of five Governours; three of them were corrupted by the *Spaniard*; which the Estates mistrusting dissolved; they themselves being likewise divided, the greatest part of the Nobility, with the whole Clergy being for the Catholick King; but the people were violent for *Anthony*: yet the Governours seemed to prepare for war; under which pretence they dispatched all gentlemen of sort which were of the popular faction, as it were unto several charges, who accepted of them, thinking it proceeded from trust, when their intent was to be rid of those, who being pretent hindered their resolutions;

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tions ; and yet being absent, could do no good, because they could do nothing but by commission ; yea the *Spanish* pistols , and hope to rise (although by treachery) prevailed so far, as that *Lewis Caesar*, chief Purveyor, sometimes with one let, sometimes with another , expressly hindered the whole current of Affairs. King *Philip* the Second being assisted with these Partisans , though he could not pretend so far as the Duke of *Parma*, as being descended from a daughter whose brother's Heirs must in all reason be preferred before hers ; yet to acquire a Kingdome which might joyn the whole Continent of *Spain* together in one hand, for the dis-inheriting of all right, caused his

Martial

Martial favourite the Duke of *Alva*, who was General of the Army to take the field ; who entred the Frontiers , and seized upon divers Towns by accord, which the populars hearing of, which were with *Anthony* at *St. Aram* proclaimed him King, that so they might have a head to their confused body. After which *Anthony* repaired to *Lisbone*, and there was sworn , sent the Count of *Vimioso* to *Setuval*, whence he expelled the Governours, who there had intended to admit the *Spanish* Gallies, so that all the places about *Lisbone* were at his devotion. But *Alva* very much prevailed , as well through his own good discipline ; as the inconstancy, headinesse , and unskillfulnesse of

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his enemies: so that he soon conquered the whole Kingdome of *Algarves*, notwithstanding the Pope, (thinking it not convenient in reason of State, that the Catholick King, whose power already was so formidable in *Italy*, should grow more potent by the addition of a new Kingdom) had sent his Legate to exhort him to desist from Armes, offering himself a Judge to decide the rights of the Pretendants: but the *Spaniard* being loath to put that to compromise, whereof he was already assured, deceived him with delayes so long, until the Victory was even in his hands. So that the feares of *Anthony* increased as his hopes decayed: the Duke of *Bragance*, and the greatest part of the Nobility making

Kingdom^e of Portugal. 35
making their peace with the enemy to their best advantage, no hope of relief remaining from other Countries, (a foundation built upon succours from the enemies illwillers, being allwaies unsure, since they will not declare themselves, unless their companion be strong :) and his Army which he had leavied, being composed, either of unwilling minds or unable bodies, since all were Mechanicks, Mariners, Slaves, or Religious persons, whose vaunts before the fight did more inflame, then their valour in fight did defend him, whom they had inflamed. Yet such as they were, they banded together under the leading of *Anthony*, at *Alcantara* expecting the Enemy, 1580. where they

they were put to rout, chased to *Lisbone* walls, and the Suburbs sacked, a thousand *Portugals* being slain in fight, partly in their trenches, and partly at the defence of a Bridge, where they made a valorous resistance. *Anthony* fled to *Viana*, whither he was so sharply pursued by *Zanches d'Avila* Mareschal of the field, that in the habit of a mariner, he hardly escaped in a small Boat, both captivity from his pursuers, and drowning through the violence of wind and waves. The year 1581. following, he escaped into *France* from *Seignaval* in a *Flemish* ship, which he did hire, by the aid of a woman, and a religious person, where he incited the Duke of *Alencon* to annoy the Catholick

King

King in *Brabant*, and the Queen-mother (who seemed discontented with the *Spaniard*, for interrupting the course of Justice by the violence of arms) to assist him with men and munition for the recovery of *Portugal*, and the defence of the *Terceraes*, who stood out in his cause, and had vanquished *Peter de la Baldes* with the losse of 400. of his men who had been sent thither to reduce those *Islands* to the obedience of the King of *Spain*. *Portugal* was now peaceably enjoyed by the Catholick King, who had made his magnificent entry into *Lisbone*, granted a general pardon to all of *Anthony's* faction, excepting the Religious and some few particulars, and received the oath of allegiance to him.

himself and *Don Diego* his Sonne from the States of; At this time *Anthony* was armed by the Queen-mother with 60. Sail and 7000. men for the assurance of the Islands and the surprizing of the *Indian* Fleet, under the leading of *Philip Strozzi* and Monsieur *Brisack*; against whom was sent the Marquesse of Saint *Croix* with a strong Army, who joined with the *French* near the Island *St. Michael* in a bloody Fight, wherein *Strozzi* and the Count *Vimioso* were slain, much blood spilt on both sides, but the *French* received the Foil, and yet not so weakened, but that *Anthony* retained the Islands in his devotion, from whence he afterwards sailed into *France*, leaving *Emanuel de Silva* Gover-

nour

nour behind. After the report of this Victory, the Catholick King imagining his assurance of *Portugal* to be good departed into *Castile*, leaving Cardinal *Albert* Arch-Duke of *Austria* Viceroy in his stead, having first received a new oath to his Son *Don Philip*, because *Don Diego* his eldest Son was deceased. But because he meant to make his conquest intire, 1583. the year following he sent the Marquesse of *S^t. Croix* with a greater Navy then before to the Islands, where 1200. *French* under the leading of Monsieur *du Chattes* being joyned with those *Portugals* which were under *Emanuel de Silva* made a valiant resistance, but being oppressed with so great a number of enemies, being 10000.

10000. trained Soldiers at least: the *French* yielded upon composition, and *Emanuel de Silva* was taken and beheaded. After which *Victory Faiole* likewise was reduced to obedience after some small resistance, with the rest of thole Islands.

And thus was the whole Kingdome of *Portugal* brought under the power of the Catholick King, with all the dependencies upon that Crown, and continued so for the space of sixty years, when suddenly dispossessed by a Potent Party appearing for *John Duke of Bragança* descended from *Edward* the youngest Son of *Emmanuel* King of *Portugal*, which wrought so cunningly and successfully in his behalf, That the

King

King of *Spain* was sooner dispossessed of the Kingdome of *Portugal* then he heard of any plot or practice set on foot against him.

Now for fuller satisfaction concerning the exclusion of the King of *Spain* out of *Portugal*, it is necessary to relate the particulars of that History.

There have ever been a certain Antipathy and enmity betwixt the *Spaniards* and *Portugals*, as great as between the *Spaniard* and *French*. But since they have been subject to the Kings of *Spain*, they have been so averse from the Government that the Parish Priests and Preachers at the end of their Mass and Sermons, were wont to exhort the people publickly to say two *Ave Marias*, to the end that it would please

please our Saviour & the blessed Virgin to deliver them from the Tyranny (as they termed it) of the *Castilians*, expecting always some favourable occasion to make an universal Revolt.

Notwithstanding, in the year 1636. the new Tax called the Fifth part, was generally imposed, that is Five *per Cent.* upon all Estates & Merchandise; which being judged not only very grievous, but also most unjust, gave occasion to all the Southern part of *Portugal* to rise in arms, and had no question set the whole Kingdom on fire, had it not been quencht by the great care of the *Infanta Margaret* of *Savoy*, the King's Aunt, then Governess.

The Court of *Spain* observ-

ing

ing hereupon the inclinations of that people to an universal revolt, resolved to use the best means to secure it: In the first place, to allure forth the great Duke of *Bragance*, who for Riches, power, number of Tenants, affection of the people, and kindred, was the chief Nobleman not only of *Portugal*, but of all *Spain*, and (which was more then all) had an undoubted right to the Crown of *Portugal*, and therefore certainly it was a cruel pity in *Philip* the second, to seize upon this Kingdome, and yet to leave the pretender to the Crown, not only alive, but greater & higher then ever he was: It being an infallible Maxime, That *nothing can be sufficient to secure his Loyalty,*
who

who hath power enough to justify disloyalty. To make sure of the Duke, they first offered him the Government of *Milan*, which he modestly refused, resolving not to stirre forth of *Portugal*. Hereupon the Count *Olivarez*, Duke of *S. Lucar*, was resolved to try all wayes imaginable; to which the Rebellion of *Catalonia* seemed to offer a fit opportunity for this design; for the Count *Olivarez* politickly gave out that the King was to go in person against the *Catalonians*; and therefore that all the Nobility in the King's Dominions were to appear within four Months at *Madrid*, to wait upon the King in this Expedition. But the Duke of *Bragance* wel knowing the affection of the *Portugals*, and suspicion of

the

the *Castilians*; to the end that he might take off the one, and assure the other, retires himself to his Countrey-house, there to follow his Hunting; excusing himself to the Count *Olivarez*, that his affairs at present were in so bad a condition, that he could not appear abroad with that splendor and dignity that became a person of Quality; and that he was confident he could doe his Majesty better service by staying at home when all the rest of the Nobility were gone forth. This answer much augmented the former suspicions of the Count *Olivarez*; wherefore he resolved to make use of the most exquisite dissimulation that ever he had done in all his life; and because it was

a most ticklish affair, an extraordinary caution and subtilty was necessary: First then, the Count *Olivarez* by Letters assures the Duke of *Bragance* he was well satisfied with his reasons, and of his good inclination to his Majesties service. Secondly, to make a shew of true amity, seemed to be very compassionate of what regarded the Dukes Interest. Thirdly, he assured him that the King was very well content that he should continue there, and to testify unto him the confidence and trust was repos'd in him, made him General of all the *Militia* of *Portugal*, leaving it to his choice to reside in what place he pleased near *Lisbone*; and to supply his present necessity, sent him

him sixty thousand Crowns.

This *Intrigue* of the Count *Olivarez* appeared to those that saw only the outside of the business, so strange and so prejudicial to the Kings interest, that they cryed out, This was the very way to lose all, the rather because by calling back the Duke from his retired life at his Countrey-house, he was now exposed to the view of the *Lisbonians*, in whose thoughts the House of *Bragance* hath ever been represented as right heir to that Crown, that his presence must needs augment the hopes of the *Portugals*, and new kindle their desires to have a King of their own.

Lastly, That the *Militia* of *Portugal* was put into those very hands

hands that aspired to the See
 pter : but this kind of dealing
 was the *Count Olivarez's* ordi-
 nary course, who was oft hear-
 to brag that he gained much
 more by such counterfeit *Care-
 ses*, then with downright threats.
 It was never *Olivarez's* intention
 to trust the Duke of *Bragance*
 but to carry the businesse so, that
 the Duke might trust him. And
 indeed, what greater testimony
 of confidence could have been
 imagined, then to send the Duke
 near *Lisbone*, give him the com-
 mand of all the Forces, and sup-
 ply him with monies. All these
 crafts and subtilties no doubt
 had bin strong enough to have
 charmed the Dukes spirit, and
 to have made him to confide
 in *Olivarez*, but that the particu-

lar acquaintance he had with his
 dealings, had instructed him to
 stand upon his guard. In the
 mean time the *Infanta Marga-
 rita* upon whose shoulders all
 the good and bad events of *Por-
 tugal* was like to fall, amazed at
 these manifest opportunities of
 Revolt were offered to the
 Duke, advertised the King there-
 of by divers Letters, whereunto
 she received cold answers, full of
 Riddles and darknesse; the ob-
 scurity whereof a little after
 seemed much greater; For,
 without giving her any notice,
 all the *Spaniards* that kept Garri-
 son in *St. Iohn's Castle*, which
 commanded *Lisbone*, were
 drawn forth, at a time when the
 safety and security of the whole
 Kingdome depended upon the

Castles strength; & that strength upon the fidelity of those *Spanish* souldiers; but it was a stratagem wherein consisted the last attempt of *Olivarez* to secure the Duke; and that his cunning might not be discovered, but he hid for a time, staid till Summer, 1640. before he would invite afresh the Duke to come to Court, which he did at length by a large Letter; wherein after ample testimonies of affection, he much commended the Loyalty of the Duke, his vigilance and diligence in his Office of General; and the happy effects of his authority over the *Portugals*; then represented unto him the sad condition of the Monarchy, by reason of the disorders of *Flanders*, disasters of *Italy*, and the

the great preparations of the *Turk*; but chiefly because of the most powerfull Enemies of the *French*, already entred into *Spain* by the assistance of the *Catalonians*: that the only way to save the Kingdome, was to chase away these last, but that this could not be well effected but by a vigorous assistance of all the *Grandeas of Spain*, of which he was the chief; He might by his presence, and with a good number of his Tenants, give example to others; and that to this end his Majesty expected him every moment, with design to Honour him, & conferre upon him priviledges and dignities of high concernment. Now although the Duke of *Bragance* was reputed a man not very well

versed in the world, yet he carried himself with so much wisdom and discretion, that after he had supplied the King with a considerable number of his Tenants and Friends, he refused to go in person; but using craft against craft, retired himself to his Countrey house, so that he might take off a suspicion of jealousy, that he plotted anything against the State. The Count *Olivarez* in this used all fair means, because he saw there was no hope of prevailing otherwise, insomuch that by reciprocal dissimulation each of them laboured to give testimonie of singular affection and perfect confidence.

The *Infanta* vigilant upon all occasions, observing these proceedings,

ceedings, and foreseeing what would be the issue, wrote to the King and to *Olivarez* very urgent letters, protesting that if speedy remedy were not taken, the Kingdome must needs be lost: the King hereunto gave no answer; but Duke *Olivarez* in his Letters useth her like a silly woman, fitter to govern a Family than a Kingdome, bidding her, that if she comprehended not the mysteries of State, at least she should not discover them. In the mean time *Olivarez* sent secret Instructions to *Don Lopez de Os*, and *Don Antonio de Oquendo*, after they had relieved *Flanders* with men and money, to put in with his whole Fleet upon the Coast of *Portugal*; and so soon as the Duke of *Bragance* should

come aboard the ships, according to the duty of his place, and new office, they should set sail and bring him away to *Cales*; but that great Fleet was ruined by the *Hollander* upon the *Downes* in the year 1639. Hereupon it being thought necessary to weaken the *Portugals* by draining the Kingdome of superfluous humours, a great number of Soldiers were drawn forth, which inflamed more those ill humours, that had been much stirred by the divers discontents and distaste which generally was taken against *Michael Vasconzellos* chief Secretary of State, who taking upon him the management of all affairs, leaving to the *Infanta* onely the bare Title of *Vice-Queen*, governed absolute-

ly according to his own will and pleasure, being a man of unsufferable petulancy, and set as Controller of his Mistresses actions: and in *Madrid* the principal affairs of *Portugal* were managed by *Don Diego Suarez*, Father in law to *Vasconzellos*. These, with some other miscarriages, were the true occasions of that general revolt, which was contrived in few dayes, and executed in fewer houres. For as soon as some of the chief Nobility met privately together: viz. *Don Antonio de Almeyda*, *D. Antonius Dalmada*, *Petrus Mendonça*, *Franciscus de Mello*, and *Georgius de Mello* his brother, all men of Noble extraction, wise, and well in yeares. They began the discourse

of the many grievances, intolerable taxations, pride and arrogancy of the *Castilians* that were Officers of State, in particular of the tyranny of *Vasconcellos*, their Liberties violated, their Clergy impoverished, their Nobility destined for slaughter, their Countrey ruined, and all their Priviledges engraven upon a Marble pillar, exposed to the publick view, violated and infringed, &c. They began to propound with themselves, how they might find a Remedy for the freeing their Countrey of those insufferable Thralldomes, and restore it to it's pristine Priviledges. And suddenly they resolved to have the judgement of *Don Gondicaes Couttingho*, an ancient, grave, and discreet man,

and

and in great esteem and authority with the *Portugueses*, and in whom they could well confide; being alwayes ready both in zeal and judgement to shew his love to his Countrey: but at that time by infirmity of body forc't to keep his chamber. When the matter was propounded, he presently commended the enterprise, but thought it very difficult; therefore advised them to secrecy, and to deliberate all occurrences. They likewise for the satisfaction of their consciences advised with *D. Rodriques de Cunha*, Archbishop of *Lisbone*, concerning the lawfullness of this great Affair, whether they might prosecute without sin. The Reverend Bishop at first hearing was amazed at such an

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unlook't for a Message. But upon some mature thoughts, told them, it was true, and he could not deny but that the Kings of *Spain* had usurped the Crown of *Portugal* for some long time. But wish't them to be well advised, for the *Castilians* were watchfull and powerfull. It was proposed at the same private meeting to change it into a Commonwealth; But the Archbishop of *Lisbone* with powerfull reasons made abortive that design presently at the first motion of it to him, and set their thoughts upon endeavouring to win the Duke of *Bragance* to accept of the Crown. The Duke's name was *John*, son to *Theodosius*, son to *Katherine*, who was daughter to *Edward*, son to *Emanuel* King of

of *Portugal*. So it was agreed that one *Don Gaston Colligno* should make this overture to the Duke, who went immediately to his Highnesse at His Countrey house at *Villa Vicosa* the Court of the Duke of *Bragance*, and there told him of the general discontent of the people, of the general consent of the Nobility and Clergy to receive Him as their King; and that the present conjuncture of affairs seemed to invite him to embrace without delay so profitable and necessary a design for that now the House of *Austria* was at a low ebb, distracted with Wars on every side, all the forces of *Spain* employed against *Catalonia*, that they could not want assistance from *France*, and others.

others that were jealous of the greatnesse of that House; that now was the time for him to recover that Right which hath been so long detained from his Ancestors; that Fortune seldom offers a man a Kingdome; that this opportunity being let slip, in vain might He hereafter hope for the like, or for succour from the *Portugals*, when He shall be clapt in prison at *Madrid*; that if He would not take it upon Him, the whole Kingdome was resolved to change it into a *Republick*, and then He should not only be equalized with the rest of low condition, but hated by all, and looked upon as one who refused to be an instrument of His Countries Liberty, and so should be the most

most unhappy man amongst them.

After a long silence, the Duke told him he thanked him and the whole Nobility for their affections towards him, but that this was a businesse of such weight, that it required a more mature deliberation; That he knew well, that this was an affair of that kind, that knew no *medium* betwixt the Crown and the Halter.

The next night communicating the whole businesse to his Wife, who is sister to the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, a Woman of a Manly courage, fit for such a bold Enterprize; and wavering with himself whether he had better consent to the Nobility, or fly to *Madrid*, his Wife thus briefly

briefly spake to him; My Friend, If thou goest to *Madrid*, thou runnest the hazard of losing thy Head; if thou acceptest the Crown, thou runnest the same hazard; If then thou must perish, better die nobly at home, then basely abroad: At which words the Duke was so animated, that he came forth of his Closet, and bad one of his Confidants, to wit, *Pinto Ribeiro*, goe and acquaint the Nobility, that he was resolved to undertake the same Enterprize, and run the same hazard with them all; this was in the beginning of *Novemb.* 1640. whereupon, immediately, (for this businesse could not suffer delay) the Nobility about Midday dispersed themselves into several places of the City, as they

they had agreed; some amongst the guard of *Swisses*; some towards the lodging of the *Infanta*; some to the *Castle*; others to the *Spanish Fleet* in the Haven; others to the *Spanish Corps de Gard* before the Kings Palace; and others to the Lodgings of *Vasconzellos*: And at the hour appointed, a Pistoll being shot off near the Palace, the next fell upon the *Swisse* guard; and others hearing of the noise of them, fell on in their appointed stations, made themselves Masters of all in a moment, without killing but one *Swisse* who made resistance, besides *Vasconzellos*, who was killed in his Chamber, and thrown down out of his window to be a publick spectacle to the people. Others presenting them-

The History of the
 themselves before the *Vice-Queen*, she told them, That if this insurrection had no other aim but to revenge themselves upon *Vasconzellos*, she assured them upon returning to their obedience, to gain a general pardon from the King. But she was answered, That as for their most unjust grievances they had now received satisfaction upon *Vasconzellos*, and had no other King but *Don Iohn* the Fourth. Hereupon the cry went all over *Lisbone*, *God save King Iohn*; and from one of the clock till three all shops were shut; but then all were again set open with so great joy and content of the Citizens, that all rancour and malice set apart, the most inveterate enemies embraced one another with tears

tears of joy. The *Infanta* for more security they removed away from the Palace to the house where anciently the *Infanta's* of *Portugal* were wont to dwell, leaving her some Souldiers to guard her. The Archbishop of *Lisbone* went in solemn procession through the City, and to encourage the people, and fix them the better in their resolutions in chusing a new King, made use of one of the nails wherewith Christ was nail'd to the Crosse, which he carried in his hand, thereby authorizing this insurrection with an act of Religion, to intimate to the people, that all was ordained by the special providence of Heaven, and that in defending the just right and Cause of the Duke of
Bragance,

Bragance & the Liberties of *Portugal*, they should defend the cause of God: To corroborate which conceit, they made use of certain old *Prophecies* & new *Prodigies*, that in the person of this *Duke* was verified a certain apparition of Christ to King *Alphonso* just as he was ready to give battel to the five Kings of the *Moors*, by which he was promised not only victory, but that he and his generations should reign to the *sixteenth* Generation, at which his Race should be thought extinct, but should flourish again when it should be least of all thought upon: They made their observations also upon the day, being the first of *December*, on which day the City was recovered out of the hands of the *Moors*,

Moors, and seized upon by *Philip* the Second, so that it was a day fatal to *Lisbone*. Amongst other prodigies that were given out to keep the common people the better in their loyalty to their new King, one was, that the next day in the chamber where *Vasconzellos* was killed, there were found so great a number of *Bats*, that none could enter into the Room. Also, that the plot should be kept secret so long time, (for it was plotted some weeks before it was executed,) was reckon'd as a great wonder, that among so many persons of different degrees, kindred, age, rich and poor, the design should be kept undiscovered. Another as great a wonder was, that *Lisbone*, a
City

City so wonderfully populous, and the whole Kingdom should at the same time with one universal acclamation accept of the *Duke*; not one person gaining, That all the Forts and Castles garrison'd by *Spaniards*, should be delivered up without resistance, and that all the *Spaniards* also should be sent away, and the quiet of the Kingdom settled without the effusion of more blood than of two or three persons. The Marquesse *de la Puebla*, kinsman to the Duke *Olivarez*, with some other of the principal *Spaniards*, were secur'd as Hostages for those *Portugals* that should be found at *Madrid*, or elsewhere in the Catholic King's Dominions. Thursday following the Duke made his

Kingdome of Portugal. 69

his entry into *Lisbone*, with the general acclamations of all sorts, crying, *God save King John*, all the Canons discharging, Bells ringing, with Bonfires and Fireworks for three nights following. And the more to gain the peoples affections, divers impositions were taken off, prisoners set at liberty, and Offices conferr'd upon the Race of those whose Ancestors had enjoyed the same under the natural Kings of *Portugal*.

All sorts of Men, Clergy or Lay-men or women, brought in their Plate, Gold, Jewels, &c. to make money for the maintenance of this new Kingdom. The Clergy brought in as a gift six hundred thousand Crowns, the Nobility four hundred thousand,

land, and the people one Million of Gold.

The 15 of *December* the King was sworn, and *January* the 28. following, was declared & confirmed in a general Assembly of Parliament of the Three States, Lords Spiritual, Lords Temporal, and Commons of that Kingdome.

The King sent a courteous Complement by some Nobles to the *Infanta Margaree* of *Savoy*, Governess for the King of *Spain* assuring her of all civil usage befitting a Princess of her quality, desiring her withal to forbear all discourse whereby she might instill into his subjects hearts any opinion prejudicial to his most just and righteous cause. But she notwithstanding, with much

much boldnesse, after many expressions of thankfulness to the Duke, fell into a large and grave exhortation to those Nobles to lay aside all vain hopes, and return to their true allegiance, not doubting to obtain pardon, but the *Rubicon* was already passed; nor is any *Rhetorick* powerful enough to perswade a King to quit a Royal Scepter.

The King was about 37 years old when he was proclaimed King, affecting alwaies a plain Garb and sober Diet; often saying, that great personages ought to be affable, and that any clothes become them, and any Diet nourisheth them; he is very active of body, few there are that can out-run him; and indeed he hath run well that hath gained

ed a Crown. He had by his wife the sister of the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, many sons and daughters.

Thus was the Kingdome of *Portugal*, the best pearl in the King of *Spain's* Crown, utterly lost. It is for wealth, power and commodity of situation, above all other that Kings Dominions, lying all along upon the Sea, thick peopled and powerfull at Sea. With it revolted all the *Tercera* Islands, all the *East Indies*, all upon the coast of *Africa*, but onely one Town called *Centa*, which is the only place that belonged to the *Portugal* Kings, that is now in the hand of the *Spaniard*.

Immediately Embassadours were dispatched into *England* and

and *Holland*, but cheifly into *Catalonia*, to offer all aide and assistance possible. The newes of the general Revolt of *Portugal* strook a general sadnesse in all the Court at *Madrid*, onely the Conde Duke came laughing to the King (some would thereby collect, that the Duke took great delight in chastising the people, and imposing new Laws) and demanded of his Majesty *las Albricias*, as they call it, A reward for bringing of good newes: for that his Majesty was now absolute over *Portugal*, (the People having forfeited all their Priviledges by their Rebellion) and lawfull Owner of all the Estate of the Duke of *Bragance*, and all the Nobles his followers, to dispose amongst his Loyal Subjects:

Subjects: Although others imagine with more reason, that the *Conde Duke* inwardly resented that business more than any man; but according to his manner, would set a good face on it.

However the *Castilians* were not idle to bring to passe their designs, although their Military forces were at present far enough engag'd in the wars with *Catalonia, France*, and in *Flanders*; for secretly they dealt underhand with a *Marquess of Portugal* affected to the *Castillian* faction, & an *Archbishop*, who resented not the *Duke of Braganca*, while *Duke*, and much less now, being proclaimed King, who conspired together, and first

first added to their Counsels the son of the said *Marquess* and the Nephew of the *Archbishop*, as also one who had been formerly servant to *Vasconzellos* the late Secretary, and a Jew who had formerly lived in *Spain*; and four others, who, very vainly conceited they could turn the wheel of Fortune for the *Spanish* Advantage, (although they could not be so blind as not to perceive the general content, which the Nobility, Clergy, and Commons, did take in the enjoyment of their new King, and newly regained Priviledges and Liberties.) And to that end they layd their Plot to destroy the King, and bring both the Nobility and people of *Portugal* into extream A-

very, which was to be performed as followeth: They appointed the first day of *August*, in the night to set the King's Pallace on fire, and in the tumult with pistols to kill the King, his wife and children; and that some *Spaniards* should be ready in the height of this hurliburly to seize on *Lisbone*. It is thought that the King was certified of this Plot on Thursday the 25. of *July*. But yet to show to the world how well he could conceal things, and declare his wisdom. It is not known to this day by what means he had notice of it. But he very wisely took no notice, but ordered the Trained Bands to exercise their Armes on a prefixt day, and the same day in the morning a general Coun-

Counsel, and with his own hands wrote several letters, wherein he gave to every particular man, in whom he had a sure confidence, a charge not to open those Letters; but just at such an hour, *viz.* at one of the clock, and to do as was therein commanded. So every man as he had instructions took so many of the Train'd Bands as was necessary, and at the same instant all the complotters were seized on; and being examined and condemned, a Scaffold was built in the great Market place of *Lisbone* called *Rocio*, and the Marques and the Archbishop were beheaded; the rest were hanged, being a just punishment for their treachery.

This Plot thus discovered &

E 3 prevented,

prevented, the Count *Olivarez* fell on new projects; but it happen'd to him as to others who depend much upon their own wit & policy, that he was ruin'd by the weight of his own Counsels.

Now because there are so many things worthy of consideration in the Rise and Fall of this great Person, who had the sole managery of the Kingdome of *Portugal* for the King of *Spain*, I thought fit for entertainment of the Reader, to annex briefly some particulars for that end.

Don Jaspar de Guzman son of *Don Henry Count de Olivarez*, was born in *Rome*, and drew his first breath in the Palace of *Nero*.

Being the third Son of his Family; He betook himself to the

the study of the Law at *Salamanca*, where he was Corrival with three Learned persons for a Prebendary at *Sevill*, which he obtained. Not long after coming to Court at the time when *Don Balthazar Zuniga* was in favour with *Philip* the third upon the fall of the house of *Lerma*, he easily crept into the favour and familiarity of *Philip* the fourth, then *Prince*; and complying in all things with his humour, became absolute master of his Will, by that time the death of his Father had made him absolute Monarch of *Spain*.

To assure himself in this height of Honour and Power, he held at a distance from his Majesty the Princes of the blood; particularly Prince *Philibert de Sa-*

voy, and it is believed, that jealous of the vivacity and Nobleness of spirit; which began to shine in the *Infanta don Carlos* (who was idolized by the *Spaniards*) he hastned his death. As for the Cardinal *Infanta Don Ferdinando*, he speciously pretended that it was necessary he should be employed in the Warres of *Germany*, and afterwards in the government of *Flanders*. He likewise sent most of the Grandees & persons whose parts or power gave any occasion of jealousy to him, to Employments far from the Court; thereby so powerfully suppressing the worth of all other, that none being left to oppose him, he became the sole Arbitrator of the Monarchy, and absolute Master of his Master's will.

As

As for the *Queen*, whom the Laws of God and man forbid to be separated from her Husband; she was kept in such awe and subjection by the Dutches of *Olivarez*, her first Lady of Honour, that though she had the Title and outside of a Queen, she was little better than a slave to the Duke; who would often intimate to the King, that no other account was to be made of a Woman, but as a thing necessary to propagate the *species*.

It will not be denied but that he had most rare endowments for a Minister of State; for the zeal and passion he had for to Aggrandize his Master and his Dominions, knew no bounds; He gave himself wholly to the transaction of publick Affairs;

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insomuch that he would not allow himself one hour of Recreation; He was the declared enemy of all Presents, not suffering any of his servants to sell his Favour, or their Credit with him: But on the contrary spent of his own Revenues for the service of the King; professing that all he had was devoted to the publick good, and that he did nothing but to augment the grandeur of the King, and to serve the State. Yet some that would seem to see farther then vulgar eyes, say, That the reason why he received no presents, was, because he conceived that to be the onely way to continue in favour; and that by other wayes, being as covetous as cruel, he found out the true secret of heaping

heaping up treasure, without appearing ambitious. To this end he got into his hands *Commanderies* of all the three Orders of Knighthood, which were worth to him 40000. Crowns *per annum*; made himself great Master of the King's Wardrobe; Master of the Horse; and Great Chancellour of the *Indies*: which three offices were worth to him 200000. Crowns *per annum*; but much more considerable were the vast summes received from the *Indies*; for when the Fleet set sail from *Sevill* and *Lisbone*, he caused to be shipt abundance of Corn, Wine, and Oyl Custome free, which he sent from his County of *Olivarez*; and selling the same in the *Indies* at four times their worth in *Spain*, caused

caused the Monies to be employed in Spices, Jewels, Indigoes, &c. which are at a low price, but of great value in *Europe*; so that without cozening the King he did this way gain many Millions, which Wise men perswade themselves were never spent in the King's service.

As for his zeal to augment his Master's greatnesse; some are of opinion, That the excess of so eminent a Virtue was in him a Vice, which produced great Mischiefs; for he was so passionate in the pursuance of that designe, that he feared not to discontent the People, the Nobility, the Princes, the Queen her self, so he might content the King, and carry on his design.

This blind passion carried him

him away so far, as to endeavour to abolish in *Spain* divers privileges and Liberties, to the end he might render the King more absolute over his Subjects: He extorted from the Laity and Clergy, by the *Medi-annats*, an invention of his own, which was the payment of half a years Revenues of all Offices and Benefices that were bestowed; also by abasing and raising the value of Coin, an intollerable grievance to the Subject; and by many other Impositions, raised above Two hundred and sixteen Millions of Gold.

Such like endeavours were the first ground of the total Revolt of the *Catalonians*, who together with the people of *Arragon*, had so great Priviledges and Liber-

Liberties, that they passed rather for a people recommended then subject to the Kings of *Spain*; whence it hath ever been *Ar-
canum Imperii* amongst the Kings of *Spain* to endeavour to infringe those Priviledges that rendred suspicious the Loyalty of those people: Insomuch, that in all the Wars with *France*, the Kings of *Spain* durst not suffer their Armies to march that way. Those of *Arragon*, in that notable business of *Don Antonio Perez*, were by *Philip* the second, not without much craft and force, brought into absolute subjection: but the *Catalonians* continued stedfast in the maintenance of their Priviledges, and very difficult to be reduced to such subjection; because being bor-
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derers upon *France* by sea and land, they could commodiously receive thence assistance or succour. Nevertheless the zeal of the said Duke put him upon that attempt; so that at a Parliament holden at *Barcellona*, the chief City of *Catalonia*, the jealous *Catalonians* took no small distast that the Duke endeavoured to invade their Priviledges, by not suffering their Commissioners to be covered in his presence, which had used to be covered in the King's presence. After this the Duke proceeding in the like attempts to diminish their Priviledges, and yet to keep them in obedience, quartered Souldiers upon them after the fashion of *Lombardy*; but the *Catalonians* not being able
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to endure the insolence of their Souldiers, took Arms, killed and drave away their Souldiers, killed also their Vice-Roy, the *Conde di Coloma*, and put themselves under the protection of the *French*. Thus was lost the most populous part of all *Spain*, a Countrey above 800. miles in compass, and the onely Countrey of all *Spain*, wherein is to be found all materials necessary for making and rigging ships: The Castles, Mannors, Villages, great Towns, and Cities stand so thick, that they seem rather one continued City then a Province.

To this may be added the inexpressible losse of the Kingdom of *Portugal*, with all the dependencies upon that Crown in the East and West *Indies*, *Africa*, and

and *Tercera* Islands, by the miscarriage of the Count *Olivarez* in discontenting that Nation; which hath been before related.

Also the Duke of *Medina Sidonia*, whose sister was now Queen of *Portugal*, with some other discontented Nobles of *Andaluzia* resolved to Cantonize all *Andaluzia*, and the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* to be Head thereof. But the Duke *Olivarez* by his cunning extinguished this fire in the Birth; for with much sweetnesse and fair words he drew the Duke of *Medina Sidonia* to *Madrid*, and secured his person; and sent another Governour with such Instructions, that he satisfied or terrified all turbulent spirits.

These many disasters one upon

on the neck of another, awaked the Court of *Spain*, and so startled them, that they now began to double their diligence and circumspection, insomuch that the Council of State sat constantly morning and evening, to provide against the many storms that threatned on every side.

Nevertheless the Count *Olivarez* cast all the miscarriages in *Portugal* upon the *Infanta*; and laboured as much as possibly he could to hinder her from coming to Court, lest she should justifie her self, and cast a foul blot upon his Reputation; therefore she being sent out of *Portugal*, was by *Olivarez* means confined in *Estremadura*, and afterwards at *Ocania* near *Madrid*, where she was not allowed necessities;

necessaries; which made her at length privately fly away to *Madrid*.

Besides the *Infanta*, he had also much discontented the chief Heads of the *Grandeess of Spain*; the house of *Lerma*, the house of *Toledo*, the Duke of *Alva*, the Duke of *Ferrandino*, the Duke of *Hijar*, the Dukes of *Maqueda*, *Lemos*, *Fuentealida*, *Altamira*, &c. All either ruined or disgraced by the Duke's means. Only the *Conde de Monterey*, and the *Marquess de Leganes* were thought worthy by *Olivarez* to have part in the Government; two men of mean extraction & Fortune, but by their prodigious exactions (for which they were called *los dos Ladrones*, the two Thieves) were raised to incredible

incredible wealth. Whereat the prime Nobility of *Spain* were so much incensed, that they all withdrew themselves from Court, none waiting upon the King at Table, at Chappel, nor in Hunting; so that *Olivarez* now was said to be sole Servant, as sole Master of his Catholick Majesty.

The favour of this Count *Olivarez*, Duke of *St. Lucar*, (which had continued twenty two yeares) had cast so deep roots in the heart of the King, that all the world believed it to be as immoveable as the old Oak that resists all storms; and that it was never to be shaken, neither by the Winds of Envie, nor the Whirlwinds of Persecution, nor yet by the Tempests which

which often arise in Kings Courts.

The maine motives to the disgrace of this Duke, were the unfortunate successes of the Monarchy of *Spain*, whilst he had the managing thereof. In the losse of *Ormuz*, *Goa* and all those other vast Dominions in the East Indies, the loits of *Brasile* and the *Terceras* Islands, of the Kingdome of *Portugal* and the Principality of *Catalonia*, of *Rossilion*, and a part of *Burgundy*; of *Hesdin* and *Arras* in *Flanders*, of divers strong Towns in *Luxemburg*, of that most important Place *Brisach*: The impoverishment and almost ruine of the Kingdome of *Naples*, *Sicily*, and Dutchy of *Milan*: the losse of above two hundred ships at sea: the

the extorting from the Subject by First fruits, &c. All these things laid together made the world desire by his fall to see the rise of the Monarchy, and by his disgrace to set up the reputation of the King, and reformation of the State.

But desires effect little, there must be vigorous endeavours to remove such a favourite, with a resolution to ruine or be ruined, no *medium* there; When none other durst venture to hang the bell about the Cat's neck, it was undertaken by the Queen.

It happened that the King going in person to his Army in *Catalonia*, the Queen was left Governesse at *Madrid*, where she had opportunity to make known her rare qualities and endow-

downments; for abating the austere gravity of the *Spaniard*, and mixing it with the courtesie of the *French*; she oft visited the soldiery about *Madrid*, discoursed with the Captains, took order for their pay, encouraged them to serve faithfully the King,

caused Justice to be administered with integrity, gave often audience to all sorts, discontented none in the raising of monies, and in all affaires behaved herself with such an heroick discretion, that all men esteemed her the most deserving Queen that ever *Spain* had: the same of her merit, that had been buried so many yeares, arrived to the King's ear at his return to *Madrid*, where she took occasion to speak of the Interest of the Mon-

Monarchy, of the losse of Kingdomes and ruine of Armies, the want of money, the continual complaints of subjects: and that the King might not imagine she spake in opposition to the Duke, she authorized all with the testimonies of some of the principal Ministers of State, who had already agreed to second her so soon as she had broken the ice; amongst whom was the Count *de Castriello*, who was the more forward herein, not onely because he was a lover of the *Publick*, but also because he was brother to the Marquess *de Carpio* who married the Duke's sister, whereby he had *Don Lewis de Haro* (the present favourite) who was the onely nephew of the Duke, yet disinherited by him

him to the end that he might advance his bastard.

The King considering their discourse, began to be perswaded at length that if the Duke had any longer the managery of the State, all would come to ruine; hereupon every day abating the servour of his affections towards him, he would sometimes reproach the Duke, that he was ill informed, and sometimes that he was a most unfortunate man: The Duke fore-seeing his declination, demanded leave to retire himself from the Court; whereto the King answered coldly, my Lord, we ought both of us to devise some remedy for these misfortunes. In the mean time it was noised abroad that the favour of the Duke was

so shaken that one shock more would down with it to the ground; all men blessing and commending the Queen, crying that the *Isabels* were ever fortunate to the Monarchy of *Spain*, *Isabel of Portugal*, wife of King *John the 1st*, overthrew the influence of *Alvarez de Luna*, & discharged her husbands Kingdome of the tyranny of that favourite. *Isabella of Castile* demonstrated to *Ferdinand* her Husband, that in the King's Court, the King's favourite ought to be none but the Queen; that the Subjects were born only to obey, and the King to command. Lastly, that the happy removal of this most puissant favourite could be hoped from no other hand but of *Isabella de Bur-*
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When a Tree is falling, every one cries down with it. A Lady that was once the King's Nurse, *Do. Anna de Guevara*, partly out of zeal to the Kings service, & partly to be revenged on the Dutchess, as the King was to pass by night from his lodgings to the Queens, she put her self in the passage, casting her self at the King's feet, and having protested that she was not there to demand any grace at his Majestie's hands, but to render to the Crown of *Spain* the greatest service that it could receive; she said that her motherly affection enforced her to discover to his Majesty, what perhaps many others durst not for humane respects. The King giving her leave to speak freely, she represented unto him the

general affliction of his people, the calamity of his Kingdomes, the abuses committed in his Revenues, the many losses on every side, and the sad condition of the whole Monarchy of *Spain*; shewing him, that these evils were the judgements of God upon him for suffering the government of his Kingdomes which God had appointed for him onely, to continue in the hands of another; that now it was high time that his Majesty should be out of his minority, and at least that he would have compassion on the Prince his Son, who ran an hazard to be simple King of *Castile* or lesse; concluding, that if she had offended his Majesty by her liberty of speech, she was ready to receive punishment, being

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well content, having given her milk for the good of her King, to sacrifice her blood for the good of the Realmes of her Prince. The King having hearkened unto her with much attention, answered *Haveis hablado verdades*, You have told me the truth.

After this appears upon the stage (for perfecting the Catastrophe of the Dukes Tragedy) the *Infanta Margarita de Savoy* Dutches of *Savoy*, who had been so roughly handled by the Duke both before & after her leaving *Portugal*, being secretly come from *Ocania*, where she had been in a manner confined, and arrived at Court, the Duke did his utmost to debarre her audience with the King, and to discredit

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her in the Councel of State. Nevertheless the Queen invited her to come to her Lodgings, and took order that she should have opportunity to speak with the King for two houres space.

The *Infanta* gave God thanks for her safe deliverance out of the hands of the *Portugals*, that after so great sufferings, she might once more appear in the presence of his Majesty, to make known her innocence, and the failings and errours of others, made a brief Relation of all things past in *Portugal*, making it appear that she was innocent, and that the losse of *Portugal* was to be attributed to the carelesse and negligence, if not to the intention of the Duke. The Queen in the mean time failed
not

not to help out the *Infanta* in all her discourse, which left so deep an impression in the heart of the King, that it may truly be said, That the mortal wound was given that very day to the favour of the Duke. To dispatch him the sooner, it was represented to the King what little respect the *Grandeess* bare now to his Majesty, not waiting upon him as they were wont, but all retiring themselves. The King asked the Marquess of *Carpio* what was the reason hereof? Who replied, That being little accounted of by the Duke, they judged it more meet to forbear the services they owed his Majesty, then to lie under the suspicion of the Duke, and to give him occasion by their re-
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sidence at Court, to make them feel the effects of his jealousy. To help forward, there happened a memorable accident in *Segovia*, where six men masked, entring by force into the Governour's house, who imagining them to be Robbers, offered them money, and all that he had, so they would not defile his Wife, and defloure his Daughters: One of them answered, That they were not come to rob him, but to serve the King, and delivering a paper into his hands, told him, that if he would save his Life, he should go immediately to *Madrid*, and present this Writing, not to the Duke, but to the King himself, that it contained affairs very secret, and of great importance to the

the State, and to the service of his Majesty; and would not depart till they saw him upon his way to *Madrid*, threatening to kill him if he performed not that whereto he was obliged as a subject, and as a Minister of the Kings. Being arrived, he had audience of the King, and so was sent back to his Government. It was judged by the circumstances, that the contents of the Writing was very prejudicial to the Duke.

At this time the Marques of *Grana*, Ambassadour in *Madrid* for the Emperour having received a letter from the Emperour to the King, that the affairs of the House of *Austria* grew every day worse and worse, w that if speedy order were not

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taken, all would be ruined. He presently communicates the same to the *Queen*, together with his instructions, that he had a part, of what he should doe therein, and so had audience of the King, where it may well be imagined with what violence he prest the affairs against the favourite.

To all these, this also was none of the least, that the Prince *Don Baltazar Carlos*, the onely Son of the King, was now going into the fourteenth year of his Age; yet he continued under the tuition of Women, without any Officers and servants given him, after the manner of Princes; whereas at the same time one of the King's base sons of the same age had a Court formed him,

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was declared *Generalissimo* of *Portugal*, Prince of the Sea, and Grand Prior of *Castile* for the Order of *Malta*, and named *Don Iohn de Austria*, and had the Marquess of *Castaneda* given him for his Governour; whereat the people murmured greatly: For this *Don Iohn* was begotten upon a Woman of base Extraction, called *la Calderona*, a Comedian, not handsome, but of extraordinary pleasantness; who is since made a Nunne. The Youth being of excellent parts, and like to make a gallant Man, was much affected by the King, though he be quite of another complexion.

At length the King being solicited by the *Queen*, formed a List of the Servants that were to

serve the *Prince* in his Court now to be erected, because she was of the Age of Fourteen yeares; giving notice to the *Duke* that provision might be made of all things necessary for a Court: The *Duke* took the List and changed a great number in the same, which displeased the *King* extremely, having been before for other reasons sufficiently moved.

After the *King* spake of the *Princes* Lodgings, desiring to know the *Duke's* Opinion; who answered, That his Highnesse would be very well in the Lodgings of the *Infanta* Cardinal deceased: But why, my Lord, (replied the *King*) will not He be better in those Lodgings you are in at present, which

are the very Lodgings that my Father and I, had being Princes? The *Duke* was with this struck dumbe; perceiving well that his disgrace drew near: For that very evening his Majesty wrote him a Billet with his own Hand, whereby he forbad him to meddle any more in the Government; the *Duke* read this Billet without any disturbance, resolving not to discharge his mind, but to his Wife onely, to whom he sent the Note by a Post to *Loeches*.

Next day she came weeping to her Husband; and after two houres discourse went to speak with the *King*, who soon dispatcht her. The same day she cast her self with Tears at the *Queen's* feet, beseeching her to inter-

intercede for them; The Queen also gave her a short answer, *What God, the people, and evil successes have done, the King nor I can undoe.* This businesse was not known to any but *Don Lewis de Haro*, of whom the King made use to talk with the Duke about some secret affairs. This *Don Lewis de Haro* is Nephew to the Duke, but so hated by him, that lately his mother dying, who was sister to the Duke, he would not once send to visit him; notwithstanding *Don Lewis* carried himself so Nobly, that casting himself at the King's feet, he beseeched him that in regard the Duke's removal was irrevocable, it would please his Majesty that it should be done with as little diminution of his Honour,

as

as the Justice of his Majesty could permit. The King hereupon granted that the Duke should continue three dayes in his *Palace*; that he should assist at the Councils and Assemblies, and give Audience for his particular affairs.

The same day the King sent to demand the Key wherewith he entred the King's Lodgings at his pleasure; but he sent to demand Audience of the King, which He granted him in publick before the *Patriarch*, and divers Gentlemen of his Bedchamber; where he spake more then a quarter of an hour; But the King seemed to be careless of what the Duke said; who having made an end, went immediately into a *Junta*, where he shewed himself

himself

himself as rigorous as ever; and handled so roughly two of the Secretaries, that they said afterwards one to another, *What the Devil aileth the Count? He hath handled us like Scullions.* Finally, that evening, being *St. Antonies* day, the disgrace of the Duke began to be noised in the *Palace*: And the next morning being *Sunday*, the joy was so universal, that had it not been a little curbed by the fear that men had, that the Duke by his craft would regain the King's favour, there would have been publick Bonfires; however all that day the Fruiterers and Bakers threw their Wares to those that would have them, without taking any money, to testifie their excessse of joy and contentment.

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Monday the King, Queen, Prince, *Infanta*, and Dutcheſs of *Mantua*, passing all in one Coach towards the *Carmelites*, a great multitude of people followed, crying, *God save the King for what he hath done; let the King live, and the ill government die.* There arrived also an infinite number of people to participate of the common joy which was taken for the disgrace of the Duke.

Tuesday the Dutcheſs with extraordinary submissiveness, attempted again to make an accommodation, but all in vain, whereat the Duke was so enraged against the Queen, whom he looked upon as the sole cause of his disfavour, that as soon as the King was departed to goe to the

the *Escorial*, he carried himself in the Councils and Junta's in such a manner, that he made the world believe he was yet to stay, which not onely cooled the general joy, but amazed the Queen so greatly, that that night she wrote a most pressing Letter to the King concerning him.

Thursday evening, the King returning towards *Madrid*, asked whether the Duke was retired, it was answered, No. The King in a chafe turning to *Don Lewis de Haro*, saying, *What doth the man stay for to be thrust out?* here-upon the Duke seeing no more hopes left, prepared himself to be gone.

Friday about one of the clock afternoon, he departed not without much artifice; For as the Coaches

Coaches with six Horses waited at the great gate of the Palace, he went forth by the back gate behind the kitchen, and put himself into an ill favoured Coach drawn with four Mules, where having drawn the Curtains, and placed himself between two Iesuites, as if he had been going to execution, he took his way by the street of *Atorha*, at the same time that his Family in his velvet Coaches passed the ordinary way, where they were met with a company of Boyes, that thinking the Duke was there, discharged a showre of stones at the Coaches; but being shewn that the Duke was not there, they ceased; so that the Duke by this subtilty arrived safe at *Loeches*, a place whereof he had the Royalty.

Now

Now the consequences of this disgrace of *Olivarez*, are many, and those very remarkable. In the first place, the King recovered the credit and reputation which he had utterly lost.

The next consequence was the advancements of divers Noblemen to their dignities, and the pulling down of the Favourites of the said Duke.

The third effect, and perhaps that which *Olivarez* resented most of all, is the miserable condition of his Bastard son, a business of that strange and extraordinary carriage, that it is worthy a large Treatise, but was briefly thus: The Count *Olivarez* being at *Madrid*, twelve yeares before he was in favour at Court, fell in love with *Donna Mar-*

Marghereta Spinola, whose Father was a *Genoway*, and Mother a *Spaniard*. This Lady, *Don Francisco de Valeasar*, *Alcalde* of the Court and Palace, one of the highest places of Iudicature in *Spain*, although he had a wife, maintained at his charges, and with profuse presents and Jewels, kept her wholly to himself. At length *Olivarez* with much difficulty, got a share in her also; and she soon after had a Son named *Julian*, which none then made doubt but to be the son of the *Alcalde*, who nevertheless understanding that others had a finger in the Pye as well as himself, took no affection to, nor care of the child; so he was brought up idly by the mother until the age of 18. yeares; at which

which time his mother dying, and he finding himself without Father or Mother, went boldly to the *Alcalde*, and besought him to declare him his son, that so he might not be exposed to the world without Father and without Name; protesting that he would never lay claim to any thing, but onely under the name of *Valeasar*, he would get his living with his Sword. The *Alcalde* wholly uncertain that he was his child, would not be induced to declare thus, till upon his death-bed, and then rather out of charity, then belief that he was his son. So then by the name of *Julian Valeasar* he went first into the *Indies*, where for some Roguery he was condemned to be hanged; but because the vice-
King

King there was a great friend to the *Alcalde*, he gave him his pardon. Thence he went into *Flanders* and *Italy*, where he served as a common Souldier, but was very debauch't and of rude behaviour. In the mean time *Olivarez* having no further hope of children, sent to search out this vagabond *Valeasar*, who he remembred was born at the time that he had to do with his mother; but before *Valeasar* could be found, he had married *D. Isabella de Azueta*, a common Strumpet; nevertheless November 1641. to the astonishment of all men, *Olivarez* owned him for his son, and declared him so by a publick act by the good will and pleasure of his Majesty, wherein he names him, *Don Henry*

Henry Philippe de Guzman, he apparent of the Count *de Olivarez*, and of the Dutchy of *Sain Lucar*, so soon as it shall please his Majesty in acknowledgement of his services, to make him *Grandee of Spain*; because the Title of *Duke in Castile* is not given but to those that may stand covered in the King's presence.

Olivarez advertized all Ambassadors and *Grandees* hereof to the great displeasure of all his Family and kindred; then resolves to marry him with one of the principal Ladies of *Spain*. To which end he cast his eye upon the first Lady of the Court, *Donna Juana de Valesco*, daughter to the Constable of *Castile*, who for Nobleness of blood is not to be equalled by any the Subjects

Subjects of that Kingdome. For he shews in the Arms of his Predecessors, five Royal Quarters. To accomplish this match, it was necessary to annul the former marriage by an order from *Rome*; which, notwithstanding the Protests of the woman, was solemnly broken. In pursuance whereof *Olivarez* treated for a match with the said Lady, and in spite of her Father and kindred, obtained her for his Bastard. And here one might observe the base spirits of Flatterers, for all the *Grandees*, all the Nobility of the Court, all Officers of State, went to give *Don Henry* joy of his Marriage, treating him by the Title of *Excellency*, and giving him respect fitter for a King than a subject. In the mean

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time he became so ridiculous a personage in his carriage, that not being accustomed to such Ceremonies, he fell into great absurdities, which made some *Italians* say, that *Don Henry* was a plowman dressed like a King.

A Palace was provided for *Don Henry*, and he received the habit of *Alcantara*, with a Commanderie of ten thousand Crownes, and was declared a Gentleman of the King's bed-chamber, with promise to have the Charge of President of the *Indies*, and all to make way to be Governour to the Prince; for which purpose the Prince, was kept under the government of the Dutchesse of *Olivarez*, and no Court formed longer then the ordinary and accustomed time.

time. Now the hatred was so general and so great against *Don Henry*, who could not forbear his base carriage and behaviour that the people sang publicly,

Harry, a Man of two Names and two Wives; a Son of two Fathers and two Mothers. The Devil take him that owns thee.

Upon the fall of the Count *Olivarez*, *Don Henry* immediately lost the Title of Excellency, his great train, and the King's favour, and from a great Idol became a Man of Clouts; scorned by all men. The Constable intended to take home his daughter, and to declare the former marriage valuable. But some Nobles, with whom he advised thereof, told him that he had better forbear such an attempt; for the

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the former Marriage being declared valuable, his daughter will be declared an Adulteress, whereunto he answered, I had rather *Donna Ana* were taken for my daughter and a Whore, then chaste and a wife of such a base Fellow.

Not long after *D. Henry* died without issue, and his Father the Count *Olivarez* of grief ended his dayes, at the House where he was confined. The one ending like a Comer after a great blaze for a short time; The other like a Candle, after a long time in a snuff.

F I N I S.